

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG, AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

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The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



Banner of promise, by freedom unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above the stormy throng,
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall roll from their throned heights,
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

Paying Loyal Men for their Slaves.

We are not the advocates of paying loyal men for their slaves, beyond the bounty of \$300 offered by the government, when the negroes are enlisted in the service. It is said that it is hard for a loyal man to lose his property and have no recompense. So it is; but human existence is full of hardships, and this rebellion subjects many truly loyal to hardships greater than the loss of slave property. We have all had our losses in this war—the mechanic and the laboring man—but who can reckon them up, and pay them all? The publication of our paper was suppressed, when we were doing a prosperous business, and we were sent out of the State by the rebels. Who is to pay us for our losses? We don't expect the Federal Government to pay us, although we are as much entitled to pay as the loyal man who has lost to an extent in slave property. In God's government the innocent suffer with the guilty. Why should we expect man's government to be more perfect than God's?

But why this hue and cry for the payment of slave property only? Whence is the revenue for this purpose derived?—From taxes. Upon whom and upon what? Upon the poor white men, and upon the free white laborers of the State. We must tax the poor white men made still poorer by the war, to pay the losses of rich men, in order that the rich may suffer no loss at all! And we must tax a class of men who never favored the rebellion to remunerate a class who were active in bringing it about. This is the proposition when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition strike the conscience and judgment of the world?

But many of our slaveholders are loyal and were all the time opposed to the rebellion, and they have lost half they owned, as their property was in slaves. Granted, but is there any reason why the loyal slaveholder should possess any peculiar exemption from the losses and calamities of the war? Unless we are prepared to pay all the losses that the war has occasioned to loyal men, we do not see how we can fairly make an exception of one class and pay the slaveholder, though his loyalty is unquestionable. What! shall the slaveholder, on account of whose property, and on account of whose *clock*, this war has been brought on, and the nation plunged into such vast losses—shall he alone demand to come out harmless from the wreck and ruin the war has brought upon the country?—Must all other men, no matter how loyal and true, be stripped without remedy of their property and homes, be reduced from affluence to poverty, and the owners of slaves alone expect to be made whole and saved from every loss?

The debt of Tennessee—a debt incurred for our magnificent State Capitol, our railroads, our turnpikes, all our internal improvements and public institutions—amounted to SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. We propose to repudiate all the debts incurred while the State was in rebellion, but we are not for repudiating the honest debt of FIFTEEN MILLIONS, legitimately incurred. The debt incurred by rebel legislation and rebel issues of Bank paper, together with the stealing of the school fund, bank capital, and other effects of the people, by the rascals who usurped the government of the State, must be repudiated, and the latter restored, as far as may be, by seizing the property of the guilty legislators, bank officers, and guardians, and appropriating it!

More Fraudulent Claims.

Lemuel Ritchie, a hard-shell Baptist preacher, living either in Monroe or McMinn county, had a horse stolen from him by two of Bragg's men, as he afterwards told a neighbor of his. A few weeks ago Ritchie swore to an account against the United States Government for said horse, before John Minis, Esq., of Madisonville.—This scoundrel, when he comes before the board for a voucher, ought to be taken to prison. This is the way things are going with the rebels who have been galvanized by taking the amnesty oath. Many of them are taking it in order to collect money off of the United States Government for what rebel soldiers have stolen from them. And many who have taken this oath are acting as spies and informers.

A Pretended Union Man.

Some men are making pretensions to loyalty in East Tennessee who must be ventilated, as an act of justice to the Union cause. Less than one month ago John Scruggs, of Monroe county, stated to a neighbor of his that he had obtained a certificate from John Griffith and John Stukely, to the effect that he was always a Union man, or had voted the Union ticket, and that said certificate had been sent to Knoxville and registered. He states that he has obtained another certificate from the Provost Marshal of Monroe county, Joseph Divine, to the same effect.

Now, what we have to say is, that Union citizens and Provost Marshals are badly employed in bolstering up notorious rebels, and assisting them to recover fraudulent claims, which is going on all over East Tennessee. John Scruggs is no part of a Union man, but is the man who openly avowed that he had sooner his sons should be killed in the rebel army than to disgrace themselves by crossing over to Kentucky and going into the Federal army. John Scruggs is the Baptist preacher who, at his Church at Chestnut, prayed to God to give success to the rebel cause. John Scruggs is the man who entertained rebel soldiers who plundered his Union neighbors; who has two sons in the rebel army now; and who has made investments in the so-called Confederate Bonds. If such men as this can come before our Courts of Claims and be paid for their losses, the sooner such Courts are disbanded the better. We have no allusion to any action as yet, but we desire to ventilate this cause and let the quartermasters and others know who they are paying.—What we have charged we can prove, and we will do it if the facts are denied.

Treason Against the State.

JUDAH BRUN, of Nashville, has called the attention of the Grand Jury of Davidson county, to the importance of indicting all who have committed treason against this State, and we want to see the same thing done by the first loyal Judge that hold a court in Knoxville. The Federal Court will do it in next month, but let the State courts do it also. Thousands can't escape this indictment if the Judge is an honest man, and has a jury that will not perjure itself. See an extract from Judge BRUN's charges:

TRADITION.

That the taking of the amnesty oath prescribed by the President does not excuse or pardon a person who has committed treason against the State of Tennessee. All who have been guilty of treason against the State are equally amenable to the laws of Tennessee after taking the amnesty oath as before. The Code of Tennessee thus defines treason:

1. Taking a commission from, or under the authority of the enemies of the State, or of the United States.
2. Levying war against the State or the government thereof.
3. Knowingly and willingly aiding or assisting any enemies at open war against the State or the United States.
4. By joining their enemies;
5. By inducing or persuading others to enlist for that purpose;
6. By furnishing such enemies with arms, ammunition, provision, or other article for their aid and comfort.
7. Forming, or being in any wise concerned in forming, any combination, plot, or conspiracy for betraying the State, or the United States, into the hands or power of any foreign enemy.
8. Giving or sending intelligence to the enemies of the State that purports to be from the President's pardon extends to all, so far as the United States extends, but not to any as regards treason against the State of Tennessee.

Rebel Murders and Cruelties.

Hundreds of men have actually been hung and shot in upper East Tennessee by Longstreet's thieves and assassins. Men of character are coming in who testify that they are known to the facts.

Witcher's company of cavalry, piloted by Nathaniel Brown, of Washington county, took JAMES BELL, the brother of Dr. BELL, of Greene county, forced him to lay his head on a plank in the road, and with stones and clubs they beat his brain out. They took some of the blood and brains and rubbed them under his wife's nose, cursing her, and telling her to smell them! They then burned the house down, and its contents with it, allowing her and her children to look on at the flames. The notorious Wesley Peoples and his brother, son of old Bill Peoples, were in this crowd. Will our men attend to them when we advance into that country?

This is the party of murderers, robbers, and hell-hounds, who boast that the Lord is on their side, and observes Jeff Davis' sins of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Strange to say, these devils are but little behind any and all Confederate partisans, in point of morals. What an army of thieves and assassins!

The Immortal Twelve.

A gentleman well informed hands us the following twelve names of men who came into this town and took the Federal oath, and are now in Osborne's company of thieves and murderers—making their boast that they take no prisoners. Should our men capture any of them, they will know how to dispose of them.

Mark Hicks, John Benson, Huston Seisk, Mannon Clark, Alex. Williams, E. Williams, Cornelius Large, George Allen, Thomas Denton, Henderson Allen, Samuel McMath, Jr., J. Foster Taylor, Jr.

A Few Cases for Consideration.

Something more decisive must be done, by our authorities, to meet the treason of rebels who have come in and taken the oath. Many of them are acting very badly, and deserve to be imprisoned.

Moses Jones took the oath in September, and afterwards harbored Dick Vandyke, Jesse Hill, and a negro man, secreting them and securing their escape. Solomon Wilson, who took the oath in September, since then sold pork to the rebels, to aid and abet the cause of the rebellion. William Brown took the oath in September, and since that time furnished his two sons with horses to go into the rebel army. Wm. M. McKeehen took the oath in September, and since then urged A. J. Morgan, an orphan boy, to go into the rebel army. This man McKeehen boasted that he had been at the killing of some Union bushwhackers, and exhibited a ring that came off of the finger of a Union bushwhacker they killed and hid under the floor of a house. This man has since been elected a Justice of the Peace in John Scruggs' district. What a nest of traitors lurk in Monroe county.

LOUIS, East Tenn., April 4th, 1864.

Hon. E. H. Cowley:

Sir: I notice in a reply by the rebel Tennesseean on Johnson's Island, Ohio, to your publication, my name attached to those infamous resolutions, and thought I would set myself right before you and my friends.

I emphatically say that my name was placed there unauthorized by me, and I was not aware of the fact that it was there until shown me by Lieut. Col. Pierson, of the 12th Ohio, in the New York Metropolitan.

What policy could there have been in me signing such a document, when months before I had become convinced that I was wrong in fighting against the Union, and not with my noble old State in popular sentiment and feeling, and had applied to take the oath of allegiance in good faith, and return to my home and friends.

It plainly shows that their resolutions were a fraud, and rigged up to injure those who were disposed to become loyal, and no doubt had the names or more were forged to it, as Colonel Pierson said he had informed you.

I am now enjoying my liberty at home with friends, and expect to remain loyal to the best Government God ever blessed.

I can but look back upon my past course with regret that I did not take my father's advice and not go in the rebel army, for he has always been a firm Union man, and told me I would regret my course. But for an apology, I was under the delusion, (as a great many young men were,) that as my State had went out it would be patriotic to fight for it, and did enlist with honest impressions. But since then the fortunes of war had opposed me, and placed me upon Johnson's Island a prisoner of war, where I had an opportunity to reflect and put myself upon the condition of affairs, and an impartial history of the commencement of this unholy war, and found that my State as the others, were carried out by fraud, and furthermore being convinced of the fallacy of the doctrine promulgated by the leaders of the rebellion, that a State had a right to secede from the Union; and therefore I have sworn before high heaven to protect, and not fight against the glorious stars and stripes.

In conclusion I have only to say that a civilized race with the rebels have also played out, and today find rebellion is covering beneath the area of power and justice, and as to the fate of the South I can but exclaim with the poet—
"Like Rome, degenerate Rome, who for barbarous shows
Bartered her virtue, liberty and repose,
Sold all that virtuous pride as great and good,
For pomp of death and theatres of blood!"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. C. ALEXANDER.

[SKETCHED BY THE WAYSIDE.]
A Bit of a Private Soldier's Mind.
Well, John, what success? Are the passes all out?

Yes, no chance for us to go to church to-day—What shall we do, Jim?

We'll stay in our tent, read the word of Inspiration, and lift our secret thoughts in prayer to the searcher of all hearts; be resigned to the will of God, and content with our lot, let it be cast where it will. You are not thinking of revenge, I hope, John, that makes you look so thoughtful?

No; I was only thinking that if I were secreted in the chimney corner of some house, listening to the conversation within, and should a timid, poorly-clad boy or man pass to the door and interrogate the guards within, I could interpret to you whether or not it was an important military officer that replied to the good natured inquiries.

How could you do that, John?

Simply this—if it be an officer, with few exceptions, he will speak as gentlemanly polished as possible—[yes, sir, and no, sir; which we know is well becoming, even of elderly persons,—but he will speak in a dignified and commanding tone of voice, indicative of his military power and authority—just as though if it were in his power, he would make all the nations of the earth bow at his command and worship, and adore him as a god. Poor, haughty, hard-hearted, fallen race of men! Who is there (save One) that can begin to tell the depth of the carnal mind of man?

"Savior, I now with shame confess
My heart the creature's impiousness;
By base desires I wrong'd thy love,
And forced thy mercy to remorse."

"Truth is power."
A. W. SMITH,
First Independent Indiana Battery.
Knoxville, Tenn., April 2d, 1864.

GEORGIA WHEAT CROP.—The crops in Georgia are represented as looking very encouragingly. In some sections the growing wheat has been injured by the frost, but the general impression is that a few good, warm rains will revive it. Thus far everything looks promising for a good crop year.—*Johnson's Telegraph.*

We are glad to hear that the wheat crop is good in the rebel State of Georgia. The Federal army will be there in time to take care of it.

Letter from a Rebel Congressman.

Glowing Views at Richmond—Tears and Hopes—Important Admissions.

The following letter, among others, was captured at Canton, Mississippi, during Gen. Sherman's march. It was by O. R. Singleton, of Canton, Mississippi, who has a brother, we believe, of some notoriety, in Quincy, Illinois. The letter was kindly loaned to the correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, by the officer having it in possession:

Richmond, Jan. 26, 1864.

Hon. J. B. Hancock:

DEAR SIR: I wish I had to-day a glass of your excellent wine as I feel somewhat languid and fatigued after my multiplied and incessant duties here. I hope some day to drink the health of our young nation and talk over our "hair-breadth escapes" and great tribulations. The present hour looks gloomy to be sure; but, like yourself, I believe in ultimate success. To give us this success, we want to strike an effective blow early in the Spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the Federal will open the campaign by moving a heavy column upon Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time a heavy one from Knoxville, in the direction of Southwest Virginia and Northern North Carolina.

This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the necessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond, and almost entirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked, and his army from being entirely disbanded or destroyed. You can see at once if this movement be allowed to succeed, that these consequences must follow. This portion of Virginia is now pretty well eaten out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South it could not be provisioned for three months. Pressed in front, and harassed in rear, with provisions exhausted, disbandment and destruction must follow.

Then it becomes a matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the army of the Potomac.

Should the movement upon Atlanta succeed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at present) of provisions, will be cut off. No man can look forward to spring without great apprehensions. Doubtless our severest trials will then be upon us. It we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overthrown. In the meantime things are assuming a more unfavorable aspect in North Carolina. Her course is deeply humiliating to every patriotic heart. Congress is laboring diligently to strengthen our army and improve our currency. I hope we shall succeed materially in accomplishing both of these ends. The remedy is a severe one but the disease is desperate, and no silly nostrum will answer. The cause is the people's and they must sustain it at all hazards, and the representative who falters in this hour of trial is not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt, but that would be confidential, and our proceedings are in secret session.

As ever, your friend, most truly,

O. R. SINGLETON.

The Progress of the Union.

While the rebellion which was inaugurated by the rebels to break up the Government and dissolve the Union is meeting its fate in the progress of events, it may be proper at this time to take a short retrospective view of the great struggle. At the commencement of the rebellion the rebels claimed the larger portion of the United States territory as being within the pale of their fatal circle. They vauntingly claimed fourteen States and two territories—New Mexico and Arizona—and also jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, inhabited by the Cherokees, Choctaws, &c. They claimed the whole of the sea coast from the Delaware in the East to the Rio Grande in the Southwest. They claimed the Mississippi river from its mouth to the northern limit of Missouri, and they claimed the Ohio almost its entire length. There is no doubt the vastness of the territory which they have claimed under the name of slave States gave them an idea of power corresponding to the extent of the territory, and, while pointing to the map, they induced the Governments of Europe to accord to them belligerent rights. But their dream of Empire has been exploded, and the territory which they claimed has dwindled down to a comparatively small part of its original fair proportions. What is their present position? They have not the exclusive control of a single State they originally claimed, except, perhaps, South Carolina, and the coast line of that State, and of all the rest bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf is in the possession of the Union forces. Over Maryland they never had more than the pretense of a claim, and Missouri soon eluded their grasp. Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, and the Territories have been wrested from them, while Texas is fast slipping out of their clutches. We have lodgments in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina, which are not only permanent in their character, but will in good time absorb the whole. And that leads us down to the present opening campaign. The condition of the Union armies is encircling them like a wall of fire, and the next blow to be struck will narrow the limits of what is yet left of the boasted "Confederacy." Their lines shall be obliterated and the face of the map cleared from the dark cloud of the rebellion. With Lieutenant-General Grant in the East, and Major-General Sherman in the West, there is every prospect and every hope that the rebellion will be driven to the wall during the coming campaign, and that the progress of the Union will cover the whole land.

Death of Slavery.

The New Albany *Ledger*, the best Democratic newspaper published in Indiana, thus recognizes the fact that slavery is dead:

There are many persons not belonging to the abolition party who nevertheless believe that the folly of the South and the events of the war have killed the institution of slavery. The New York *Express* remarks, most truly, that it was killed off in the District of Columbia, at an expense of a million of dollars to the Federal Treasury, by a vote in Congress. It was killed off in Western Virginia by the votes of the people. It is being killed off in Missouri and Maryland by assemblies, Conventions, and Legislatures. In the Old Dominion it is gone before the Potomac and Richmond in one direction, and nearly up to Richmond on the Peninsula. It is struck out of existence on the whole coast front along North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, on the Mississippi, in parts of Alabama, Arkansas, as well as in a portion of Louisiana. No property is now held by so frail a tenure as property in slaves, and nothing that has been stable and profitable is more uncertain in the great future. We recognize these facts as facts, and would have the country act accordingly. We wish all the people of the slaveholding States could see them in the same light, for with them is the constitutional power to control their own destiny while dealing with slavery. The longer the war lasts the weaker will slavery be. Administration men generally saw and owned this truth, till others owned it also, and then with the perversity which so often controls men whose principle consists rather in acts of opposition than in measures of accordance, they doubted what they had hitherto affirmed. By and by North and South will see and act upon the great truth that States can not be practically blotted out of existence and the Union live.

Slavery is one thing, and anti-slavery is another thing, and the old Union is worth more than either. The time has passed, in our judgment, for defending or opposing slavery for reasons identified with the Union. The South did more to kill the institution in one day, in the United States, on the 12th of April, 1861, than all the Abolitionists of the world combined. Is it not so?

Hon. Mr. Maynard's Speech.

No words that we can employ would do justice to the occasion and the orator at the New Olympic Theatre last night. Our highest praise would seem tame to the delighted thousands that hung upon the words of eloquence and wisdom that fell in such graceful periods from the gifted speaker.—But for the information of his friends abroad, we take pleasure and pride in saying that so noble an oration has rarely been heard within the limits of the State. Mr. Maynard more than sustained the high reputation he has hitherto borne in the walks of eloquence and statesmanship. His speech, which we shall be happy to present to-morrow in full, will bear us out in what we said for it. Suffice it to say, that he did honor to the cause he so nobly advocated, did honor to himself and to the Unconditional Union men of West Tennessee, in response to whose call he appeared before that grand audience.

And the audience was grand. There were few, if any, less than twenty-five hundred citizens present, representing the labor, the property, the worth and the intellect of the city. And a more deeply interested audience was never seen. They listened intently from the beginning to the end of the course, hushed to silence except when breaking into enthusiastic applause at some beautiful and telling point of the speaker. And when at the end of a two hours' discourse the speaker reached his conclusion, the greater part of the audience remained unmoved, as if they were waiting and desiring to hear more of the captivating entertainment.

We cannot but anticipate the most happy results from Mr. Maynard's address. One of the first should be, and we think will be, the abandonment on the part of all good Union men, of the attempt of a few discontented spirits to get up an opposition to the true Unconditional Union party of Memphis. No fair man, no honest man, could have heard Mr. Maynard announce the broad and catholic principles on which the Unconditional Unionists are acting, without seeing at once his duty to drop and repudiate the call for the meeting on Monday next, to bring secession into their ranks. One thing is evident enough. After Mr. Maynard's powerful and convincing argument as to the true interpretation of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, those persons who think they will make favor or headway in any quarter by opposing the clear charter for re-organization marked out by Governor Johnson, will wake up some day, and that not distant, to the realization of a most serious and embarrassing mistake.

Enough to forestall the immediate future, it does not much matter. It is a right that men have to dash themselves to pieces against war. Secessionists did it before the war. Semi-Secessionists may be foolish enough to do it now. But if such should be the infatuation of any insignificant few, they may not plead that they had no warning of their fate, for Mr. Maynard's eloquent appeal must be still burning in their heart.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

A Warning to Snuff Takers.

Lately a gentleman traveling through England entered a first-class carriage, where he found a person already comfortably seated who soon entered into conversation, and civilly offered his new acquaintance a pinch of snuff, which was accepted, but had no sooner entered his nostrils than it produced the effect of a powerful narcotic, of which the weary traveler soon took advantage by relieving his companion of fifteen thousand francs in bank notes, three thousand francs in other money, besides his watch, chain and ring, with which valuables, it is needless to say, he escaped undetected.

Keep Your Eye on Your Neighbors.

Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never know them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not.—Perhaps it is not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; never mind your own business, that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—he is peeping at you, perhaps he contemplates doing something some of these dark nights, there is no knowing what queer conceits he may have got into his head. If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else you can see, and be particular to give a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one of a particularity. To be so something going—so hence is a dreadful thing, though it is said the new sun is in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth; it would be too much like letting you for the inhabitants of this manumission sphere. After all your watchful care, you see nothing out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps, in an unguarded moment, you have lost sight of them—throw out hints that they are no better than they should be—that you should not wonder if people found out what they were after a while, then they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it a-going, and some one will take the hint and begin to help you after a while—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.

Disappearance of Voltaire's Remains.

The *Figaro* states that a rumor, for some time past in circulation to the effect that the remains of Voltaire are no longer at the Pantheon, has now been confirmed. The tomb is empty, and nothing is known as to what has become of its contents. The discovery was made, it declares, through the following incident: "The heart of Voltaire, as is generally known, was left by will to the Villate family, and had been deposited in their church; the priest, not Marquis de Villette, a descendant of Voltaire, having resolved to settle the estate offered the celebrated relic to the Emperor; it was accepted by the Minister of the Interior in the name of his majesty, and the question then arose as to what should be done with it.—The most natural plan was to place it with the body in the tomb at the Pantheon, but a scruple arose; the Pantheon had again become a place of Christian worship, and if the tomb of Voltaire was still in the vaults, the reason was rather from a consideration that what was done could not be undone than from any other; at all events, no fresh ceremony relative to Voltaire could take place in that building without the authorization of the Archbishop of Paris. Mgr. Darboy, on being consulted, before making a reply, first hinted that there was a belief that, since the year 1814, the Pantheon possessed nothing belonging to Voltaire, but an empty tomb. In consequence it was determined to verify the truth of the report. A few days back the stone was raised, and, as the Archbishop had stated, the tomb was found to be empty. A strict inquiry into the subject has been ordered, and the Emperor has given instructions that the heart shall be inclosed in a silver vase and deposited either in the great hall of the Imperial Library, or at the Institution of France."

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his message from which we have been quoting recently, gives strong testimony as to the efficacy of arming negroes. "Practical men, looking at the question of arming negroes, always calculated the profit and loss of the matter. The question was whether the opposition to arming the negro was so strong, that the hostility that would be excited by arming them would outweigh the military force of the black soldiers. Governor Brown, speaking of the fifty thousand able bodied slaves employed against the Southern Confederacy, says:

"If these fifty thousand able bodied negroes had been carried into the interior by their owners when the enemy approached the locality where they were employed, and put to work clearing land and making provisions, we should to-day have been fifty thousand stronger, and the enemy that much weaker, making a difference of one hundred thousand in the present relative strength of the parties to the struggle.—When a negro man, worth \$1,000 upon the gold basis, escapes to the enemy, that sum of the aggregate wealth of the State, upon which she should receive taxes, is lost, one laborer who should be employed in the production of provision is also lost, while one laborer, or one more armed man, is added to the strength of the enemy."

The Cemetery at Gettysburg.

The total number of bodies removed to the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., were three thousand five hundred and twelve. About one thousand of them are unknown, and deposited in that part of the enclosure set apart for those unrecognized. Nearly or quite a fourth of the whole number slain belong to the State of New York. Many of the unknown bodies have since been recognized, their names being discovered from letters, photographs, medals, diaries, clothing and other things found on the corpses. Quite an amount of money, in small sums, ranging from the fractional part of a dollar up to fifty dollars, was also found upon these bodies by those who disinterred them. Thirty-six dollars in gold were found in the pocket of one, and thirty to forty dollars—paper and gold—in the garments of others, beside many relics, mementoes, &c. All this money and these relics have been taken care of by the census taker, properly labeled, and held in safe keeping for the relatives, should they ever be discovered. An elegant hunting case gold watch and five or six silver watches were also found upon different bodies.